

DAVIS HEARING CONTINUED TO THIS MORNING

Both Sides Will Try to Agree on
Statement of Facts to the
Governor

WARDER PRESENTS CASE OF DAVIS FOR REINSTATEMENT

Negro Woman From Chicago Makes Sensational
Speech Asking Deneen to Make Davis' Vac-
ation Permanent—Had Nothing But
Praise For Annie Pelly's Slayer
and Denunciation For Davis

Special to The Bulletin.
Springfield, Ill., Dec. 1.—After a conference lasting all day and until nearly 11 o'clock tonight, both sides in the controversy over the petition of Frank E. Davis, former sheriff of Alexander county, before Governor Deneen, for reinstatement, asked for a continuance of the hearing until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, that they might be given an opportunity to agree, if possible, on a statement of facts to be presented to the governor. The request was granted by the governor and the hearing will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY.
Former state senator Walter Warder, of Cairo, appeared as the personal attorney of Sheriff Davis and he read Sheriff Davis' petition, a petition from the business men of Cairo, affidavits and letters asking for the reinstatement of the sheriff on the ground that he had done all that he could to prevent the lynching. He also read a petition signed by 500 colored citizens of Cairo, asking that the sheriff be reinstated in office. Some of the letters were from the pastors of colored churches in Cairo. The petitions from business men and officials were signed by all the county and city officials, bankers and prominent business men, lawyers, a newspaper man and officials sent letters to the governor.

Those Present.
Sheriff Davis was accompanied by deputy sheriff Thomas A. Fuller, whom he took with him to guard William James when he took the negro from Cairo to avoid a lynching. There were also present on behalf of the sheriff, and made speeches, States Attorney Alexander Wilson of Alexander county, Horace A. Hannou, T. A. Head (colored), and T. W. Warrick (colored), all of Cairo, and J. P. Nesbitt of Murphysboro, member of the state board of equalization for the Twenty-fifth district.

There were present to oppose the reinstatement of Sheriff Davis, Attorney A. M. Williams, (colored), of this city, and Mrs. Ida Barnett, wife of F. L. Barnett, the colored assistant State's attorney of Cook county. Mrs. Barnett spoke at some length, strongly protesting against the reinstatement of Sheriff Davis.

What Negro Woman Said.
She said she had been appointed at a meeting of colored people of Chicago held in the Institution church of that city on Nov. 15, to investigate the Cairo lynching with regard to seeing what measures had been taken by Sheriff Davis to protect his prisoner. At the meeting in Chicago George C. Hall was the chairman and W. G. Anderson the secretary. The meeting adopted resolutions demanding an investigation of the lynching at Cairo.

Mrs. Barnett stated that she had spent several days in Cairo making inquiries of both white and colored citizens and that she was convinced that Sheriff Davis utterly failed to provide protection for the two prisoners, William James, colored, and Henry Salzman, white. She declared that his prisoners could have been protected, first, by the police; second, by the citizens deputized as special deputy sheriffs; third, by state soldiers of Cairo.

prisoner away from the woods where he had him, and when the mob made their appearance he made no effort to defend his prisoner. Mrs. Barnett said the sheriff knew thirty hours beforehand that a mob was being formed to lynch James by a man with a megaphone on the streets crying for the men to assemble and form the mob. She declared that James was an industrious negro, who had never been in trouble before; that there was no evidence that he had ever known the murdered girl and that all the evidence against him was the testimony of a dog who had been given a coat of James' and who followed the trail to where James was arrested.

Had Meeting Here.
Mrs. Barnett said all the evidence that she had found in Cairo that Sheriff Davis had attempted to avert the lynching of James was merely hearsay, and to the effect that he had endeavored to throw off the rope after it had been placed around the neck of James. There was no evidence that he had sworn in additional deputies.

Politics Mentioned.
The fact that Sheriff Davis is a Republican and that Coroner James M. McManus, who succeeds him in office, is a Democrat, influenced many of them to ask for the reinstatement of Davis as they thought Davis would be easier with the colored people than McManus. This she declared to be a grave mistake. She presented to the governor a list of names of 150 prominent citizens of Cairo who had refused to sign the petition to reinstate Davis. She declared that examples must be made of the men who would allow such outrages to occur and cited the case of the sheriff of Vermillion county, Illinois, who in 1903, fired on the mob, killing one and wounding others and prevented a prisoner being taken from the jail and lynched and who was endorsed by the community, as a case where the sheriff had done his duty. In Mobile, Ala., this year, the sheriff had allowed a man to be taken from the jail and lynched and had been impeached for so doing, and the supreme court of the state had sustained the impeachment.

Presents Resolutions.
Mrs. Barnett then presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Negro Ministers Alliance of Cairo, signed by eight colored ministers of that city, including Presiding Elder McCracken and Duke, demanding of Governor Deneen that the suspension from office of Sheriff Davis be made permanent. She declared that T. C. Graves, a negro who had been strongly in favor of the re-instatement of

Davis, was another Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold.
In the matter of lynching of Salzman, Mrs. Barnett said, Sheriff Davis had not made the least effort to prevent the mob from entering the jail and taking out Salzman and hanging him.

FIVE EMBEZZLERS ARE SENTENCED

FOUR OTHERS PLEADED GUILTY
AND WILL BE TRIED LATER
IN THE INDIANA FEDERAL
COURT.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 1.—Eight former employes of banks indicted on charges of embezzlement with two other men charged with complicity in the embezzlement, were arraigned in the federal court yesterday. Wm. and Noah Marker, charged with the embezzlement of \$100,000 from the First National bank, of Tipton, pleaded not guilty and will be tried later. Oscar E. Cochrane, a former bookkeeper for the American National bank, of Indianapolis, charged with embezzling \$7,000, and Paul C. Gall, charged with complicity in the embezzlement of \$40,000 from the Capital National bank, pleaded not guilty. The following pleaded guilty and were sentenced to five years at Fort Leavenworth prison: Max Emmerich, bookkeeper for the

STRIKE TAKES ON ALARMING PROPORTIONS

PEOPLE IN IRON RANGE IN THE
SUPERIOR COUNTRY ARE
THREATENED BY
FAMINE.

MANY INDUSTRIES ARE CLOSING DOWN

Over Twelve Thousand Men Already
Out of Work—Other Factories
May Close—Side Tracks
Are Full of Cars—
Strike Breakers.

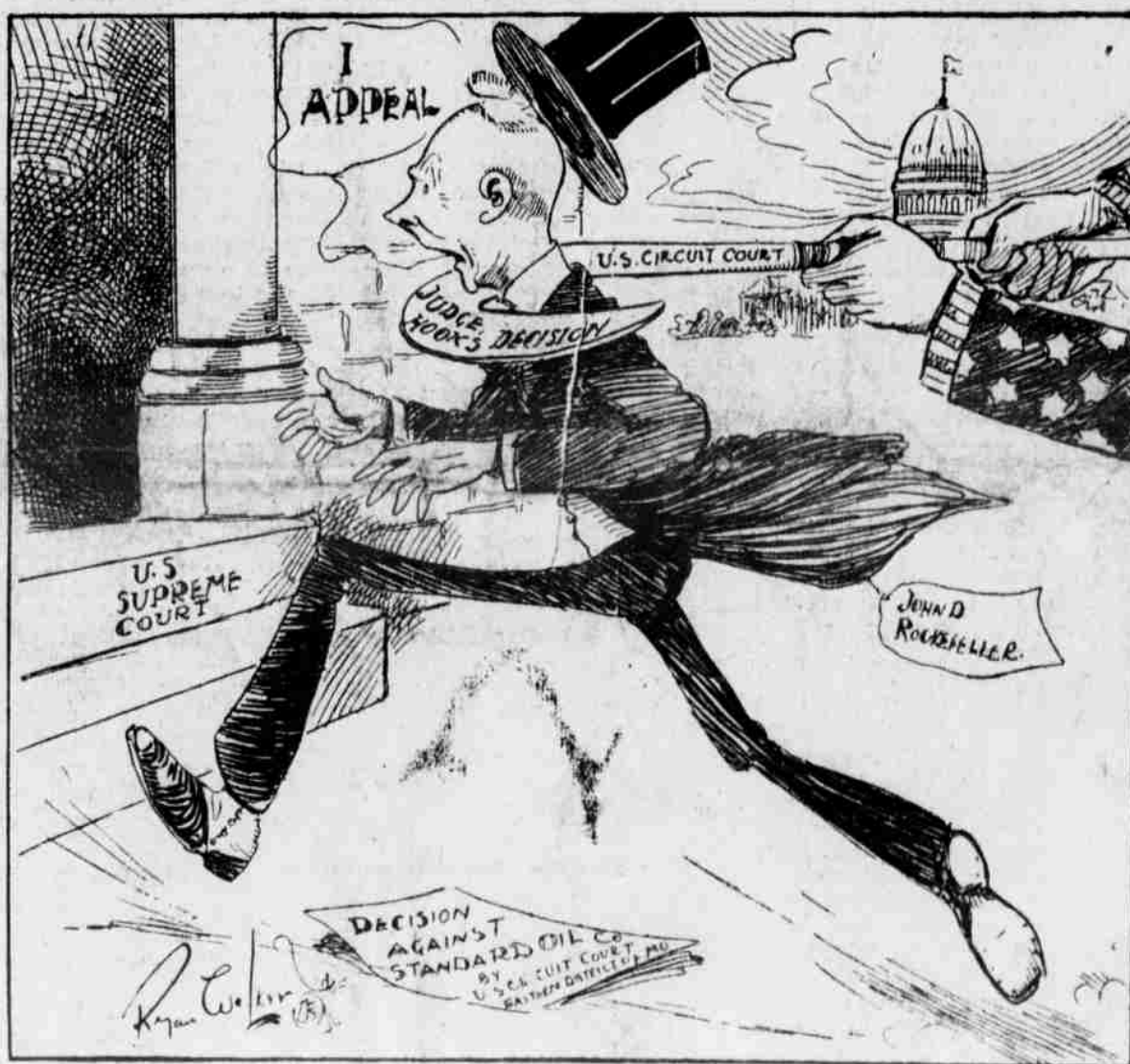
St. Paul, Dec. 1.—Every line of industry in the Twin Cities, Duluth, Superior and all cities of the north-west dependent on the movement of supplies are seriously affected by the switchmen's strike. It is estimated that upward of 12,000 men are made idle, and thousands of freight handlers and teamsters are losing time as the result of the freight blockade in the terminal towns, while the continuance of the strike will throw additional thousands out of work. Yards are filled with stalled

portation of meat to Seattle and Tacoma. The meat companies are shipping some fresh meats in express cars attached to the passenger trains. The alternative is to take care of the Seattle trade by water from here. The Portland merchants have immense quantities of goods en route from the eastern markets for the holiday trade.

COPPER MINES CLOSE.
Butte, ec. 1.—The superintendent of the Amalgamated Copper company announces that the smelters at Great Falls close tonight as no ore can be hauled from the mines of the Boston and Montana company here on account of the switchmen's strike. When these mines close five thousand men will be affected.

CAR SHOPS CLOSE.
Spokane, ec. 1.—Freight traffic has almost ceased on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern. Eighty of the Northern Pacific switchmen and 45 of the 200 Great Northern men quit. A shortage of fuel is threatened. The Great Northern car shops and repair works at Hillyard closed today throwing five hundred men out of employment. "Shortage of material" is the explanation given.

INCREASE OFFERED.
Seattle, Dec. 1.—On the Northern Pacific and Great Northern bullet-boards a notice of an increase of two cents per hour to switchmen's wage are posted, but none returned to work. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Sound railroad is unaffected, and handling all kinds of freight. A most large cities of the Pacific northwest are reached by other roads besides the two whose switchmen are out, it seems unlikely that they will suffer seriously.



Caught Again.

Capital National bank, Indianapolis, embezzlement of \$40,000.
Harry C. Prinxler, complicity with Emmerich.
E. N. Detzner, teller of the First National bank, Fort Wayne, embezzlement of \$7,000.
J. H. Phillips, bookkeeper for the Tere Haute National bank, embezzlement of \$15,000.
Frank N. Nicolai, assistant cashier of the City National bank, of Auburn, embezzlement of \$6,000.
The case of Norman Hamilton, a clerk for the Indiana National bank, of Indianapolis, charged with the theft of \$500, was taken under consideration.

PRIME STEERS GO UP.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Prime steers today reached the highest price ever paid in the open market in Chicago. Nineteen steers, averaging 7,572 pounds brought \$2.50 per hundred weight; ten yearlings, weighing 1,081 were sold at the same price. A single head sold for 19 cents a pound.

BENEFIT FOR SUFFERERS.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—At a benefit performance given today by the theatrical managers the sum of \$6,745 was raised for the relief fund of the families of Cherry mine victims. This swells the relief fund to about \$80,000.

CHOSE FOOT BALL CAPTAIN

Madison, Dec. 1.—James Dean, right end of this year's eleven, was today elected captain of the University of Wisconsin football team for 1910.

Providing for the Future.
More than 3,000 camphor trees have been set out in Florida.

freight trains.
The railroad managers announced today that they are bringing switchmen to St. Paul to take the places of the strikers.

Hawley responded: "Let them come, we will not object."
The first business affected were wholesale and commission houses, which reported nothing moving.

The Minneapolis flour mills closed tonight. It is estimated that 3,500 mill employes are idle. The continuance of the strike will throw out 1,500 more employed by the co-operative allied trades.

In the stock yards 300 head of cattle were received today where 1,800 is the daily average.
In the iron range country the small towns will soon face famine unless food is brought in. In Superior 300 men are laid off at the Great Northern machine shops.

On the ore docks at Duluth and Superior, ten thousand will soon be out of employment.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are distributing points for Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Iowa, North and South Dakota, Montana and Idaho, but the most serious effect will be in Montana, where the copper mines and smelters are located.

Unless the railroads can carry ore and coal to the smelters, operations will cease. The smelters' coke supply is limited.

That all hopes of settlement are ended was indicated by the departure tonight of Knapp and Neill. Knapp said he could do nothing but offer his services as mediator, and they were not wanted.

MEAT HANDLING SUFFERS.

Portland, Dec. 1.—The most serious result of the switchmen's strike thus far is the interruption of the trans-

THE PUBLIC DEBT

According to Treasury Report Yesterday is \$1,295,718,757—Internal Revenue Increased.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The public debt, exclusive of certificates and treasury notes of \$1,295,718,757, of which the net increase is \$571,325; an actual working balance in the treasury offices of \$27,050,908; a total balance in the general fund, exclusive of the reserve and trust funds of \$81,935,125; a decrease of \$7,167,953; this summarizes today's treasury report.

The internal revenue receipts recorded were \$24,109,491, an increase of \$2,118,942 for November, which makes a total of \$113,892,527 for the five months since the fiscal year began, an increase of \$5,924,073.

The customs receipts for November reached \$25,637,429. For the five months of this fiscal year, the customs receipts run \$27,148,732 ahead of the corresponding period last year.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

New York Dec. 1.—Lewis R. Spear of Boston, was re-elected president of the American Association today. Among the directors selected were William S. White, of Sioux City; J. W. Walzok, of Davenport and H. B. Allfree, of Newton, Ia.

HARRIMAN'S ESTATE.

New York Dec. 1.—Harriman's estate is valued at \$149,000,000 according to the appraisers' estimate which is completed, but not yet made public.

KNOX GIVES ZELAYA BITTER SCORING IN LETTER TO HIS AGENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Diplomatic Relations With Present
Government of Nicaragua
Severed

Knox Letter Bears Approval of President Taft
Reparation for Torture and Execution of
Groece and Cannon Will be Exacted—
U. S. Sympathizes With Revolutionists

Washington, Dec. 1.—Felipe Rodriguez charge d'affaires at the Nicaraguan legation, tonight tendered his assents by Secretary of State Knox, hereby severing the diplomatic relations of the two countries. Knox informed Rodriguez by note that the United States would hold personally responsible the men responsible for the torture and execution of Groece and Cannon, recently killed in Nicaragua. Knox also informed Rodriguez that Nicaragua would be held to the observance of the principles of the Washington conference of South American republics, in the interest of general peace and harmony.

The letter which is definitely declared to represent the views of President Taft, is as plain-spoken as anything emanating from the state department in many years. Its extraordinary feature is its evidence of the intention to hold Zelaya personally responsible for the alleged torture and execution of Cannon and Groece, exhibiting the unique situation of one government holding the chief executive of another practically as a common malefactor. Zelaya is branded as a violator of the international conventions, a disturber of national and international peace, and a tyrant whose administration has been a blot upon the name of good government.

Knox virtually announces recognition of the revolutionists, and adds that all parties will be held accountable for the actions affecting the interests of Americans and the peace of Central America.

This brings the crisis as near a status of war as could be by executive action without a definite declaration by congress, which will convene Monday.

The Knox letter makes it plain in all but so many words that his action represents the wish of all the Central American states excepting Honduras, which is regarded here as dominated by Zelaya. Mexico all along has shown sympathy with the United States.

The status of the consular representatives of the United States in Nicaragua was not definitely explained tonight, but it is expected that they will be given passports tomorrow. Following is Knox's letter.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.

Sir: Since the Washington conventions of 1907 it is notorious that President Zelaya has almost continuously kept Central America in tension or turmoil, that he has repeatedly flagrantly violated the conventions and by a baleful influence upon Honduras, whose neutrality the conventions were to assure, has sought to discredit those sacred international obligations to the great detriment of Costa Rica, Salvador and Guatemala, whose governments meanwhile, it appears, have been able to patiently strive for the loyal support of our government. It is equally a matter of common knowledge that under the regime of Zelaya, republican institutions ceased to exist in Nicaragua, except in name; that public opinion and the press have been throttled; that prison has been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism. My consideration for you impels me to abstain from unnecessary discussion of the painful details of a regime which unfortunately has been a blot upon the history of Nicaragua and a discouragement to the group of republics whose aspirations need only the opportunity of a free and honest government.

In view of the interests of the United States and its relation to the Washington conventions, an appeal against this situation has long since been made to this government by a majority of the Central American republics. There is now added an appeal, through the revolution, of a great body of the Nicaraguan people. Two Americans who, this government is now convinced, were officers connected with the revolutionary forces and therefore to be dealt with according to the enlightened practices of the

civilized nations, have been killed by the direct order of Zelaya. Their execution is said to have been preceded by barbarous cruelties. The consulate at Managua is now officially to have been menaced. There is thus a sinister culmination of the administration which is also characterized by a cruelty to its own citizens which has until the recent outrage, found vent in a case in this country in a succession of petty annoyances and indignities which many months ago made it impossible to ask an American minister to longer reside at Managua. From every point of view it has become difficult for the United States to further delay a more active response to the appeals so long made to do its duty to its citizens, to its dignity, to Central America and to civilization.

The government of the United States is convinced that the revolution represents the ideals and will of the majority of the Nicaraguan people more faithfully than does the government of President Zelaya, and that its peaceful control is well nigh as extensive as that hitherto so sternly attempted by the government at Managua.

There is now the added fact, as officially reported from more than one quarter, that there is an indication of a rising in the western provinces in favor of the presidential candidate who was intimately associated with the old regime. Thus new elements are tending toward the conditions of anarchy which leaves no definite responsible source to which the United States could look to for reparation for the killing of Cannon and Groece or for the protection which must be assured American citizens and American interests in Nicaragua.

In these circumstances the president no longer feels for the government of Zelaya that respect and confidence which will make it appropriate hereafter to maintain with it regular diplomatic relations, implying the will and ability to respect and assure what is due from one state to another.

The government of Nicaragua is hereby notified, as will be also the leaders of the revolution, that the United States will hold strictly accountable for the protection of American life and property the factions De facto in control in the eastern and western portions of Nicaragua.

As for the reparation found due, after a careful consideration, for the killing of Groece and Cannon, the United States would be loath to impose upon the innocent people of Nicaragua too heavy a burden of expiating the acts of the regime forced upon them, or to exact the policies and imposition of such a burden. Into the question of ultimate reparation there must enter the question of the existence at Managua of a government capable of responding to the demands. There must enter also the question as to how far it is possible to reach those actually responsible and those who perpetrated the tortures reported to have preceded the executions, if these be verified; and the question of whether the government be one entirely disassociated from the present intolerable conditions and worthy to be trusted to make impossible the recurrence of such acts, in which case the president, as a friend of your country, as of the other republics of Central America, might be disposed to have the indemnity confined to what is reasonably due the relatives of deceased and punitive only so far as the punishment might fall where it is really due.

In pursuance of this the United States will temporarily withhold the demand for reparation, meanwhile taking such steps as it deems wise and proper to protect American interests. To insure future protection to legitimate American interests, in consideration of the interests of the majority of the Central American republics, and in the hope of making more effective the friendly offices exerted under the Washington conven-

(Concluded on Fifth Page.)